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AVOID MISTAKES OF PAST, SHIGEMITSU DECLARES

Points Out Way to Rise of New Japan; Says People Must Face Facts

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu urged the people of Japan to realize fully the solemn fact that the documents to be signed for the acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation are documents of surrender, in his statement made to the press at the Foreign Office on September 1.

"The documents that will be signed on September 2 are documents of surrender, and though they are based on the solemn fact of defeat, unlike the case of Germany, they are to be signed by the Allied nations as well as by Japan," the Foreign Minister said.

"The contents of the documents were already decided when we expressed willingness to accept the Potsdam Proclamation, and there is no other way for us but to reconstruct and develop the Empire through hard efforts and by enduring all hardships in full realization of this solemn fact. That is to say, only by recognizing this fact and reflecting on the past can we rise in the future. For Japan, the Meiji Restoration was the unconditional acceptance of foreign demands in her relations with other countries. How did our ancestors act in the face of that situation? Really they developed a new nation by their indomitable perseverance and strenuous efforts. It is not for us to have any attitude that falls below that of our ancestors.

"Today, the world situation and Japan's position are different from what they were at the time of the Meiji Restoration. Therefore, while we must work as hard as we did in the Meiji era, we must not repeat the mistakes which were made then.

"The point we should particularly reflect upon is that we should not adopt any structure that will tend to make politics dualistic, or take a policy of looking down on China a nation with which we should maintain friendly relations for the advancement of East Asia, or give a wrong impression of China, or guide the people to a narrow-minded attitude.

"It will be absolutely impossible to develop Japan's future fortunes or to lay the foundations for a great nation, if we adopt the narrow-minded attitude of attempting to evade the Potsdam Proclamation. We must manly execute the provisions of the Proclamation and thus open the way for the nation's reconstruction."

BRITAIN IS URGED TO ACT AS ARBITRATOR IN INDIA

Joshi Sends Telegram to Secretary of State for Solution Of Problem

Mr. Joshi, a member of the Indian Central Legislative Assembly, has sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for India urging that the British Government should act as arbitrator in the solution of the Indian problem and take a position which, in their judgment, will be fair to all concerned, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

Mr. Joshi further suggests that in any future consultation which may take place between the representative Indians and the British Government or the Viceroy on the subject of the Indian political issue, India's labor should be adequately represented. In order that the Indian working classes and other unfranchised classes should have an adequate voice in the framing of the new Constitution, the next general elections of Central and Provincial assemblies should be held on the basis of adult franchise. For this, said Mr. Joshi, electoral votes ought to be suitably modified.

End of Long Trail

The Associated Press in San Francisco on Thursday gave step by step of the "long hard road" General Douglas MacArthur traveled to Tokyo as reflected by the shifting locations of his military headquarters, according to a San Francisco report quoted by Domei. The shifting of the locations of the General's headquarters were listed as follows: Manila and Corregidor—December, 1941; Melbourne, Australia—March, 1942; Brisbane, Australia—1942; Port Moresby, New Guinea—1943; Hollandia, New Guinea—April, 1944; Tacloban (Leyte), Philippines—October, 1944; Dagupan, Lingayen Gulf, Luzon—January, 1945; San Miguel, Luzon and Manila—February, 1945; and Yokohama, Japan—August 30, 1945.

His Imperial Majesty To Report War End At Sanctuaries Today

His Majesty the Emperor will report the conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia to the Kashikodokoro, Koreiden and Shinden, three sacred sanctuaries of the Imperial Family, at 10 a.m. today, it was announced on Sunday 2 following Japan's signing of the instrument accepting the Potsdam Proclamation.

SURRENDER PACT SLATED TO BE SIGNED OFF RABAUL

Involves Nippon Forces in New Britain, New Ireland, New Guinea, Solomons

It has been arranged for the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in New Britain, New Ireland, New Guinea, and the Solomons to sign the document covering the surrender of the forces under his command on board the British aircraft carrier Glorious off Rabaul sometime next week, according to a Domei Lisbon dispatch quoting a Melbourne report.

S. Pacific Forces Sign Pact

ZURICH, August 31.—The surrender of 3,800 Japanese troops scattered on more than 100 islands in the South Pacific, including Truk, will be signed on September 2, according to a Reuter's report from Guam. The agreement will be signed by the Commander of the Japanese Fourth Fleet and four other Japanese officers and the Commander of the United States Marine Brigade, on board an American warship.

The surrender of Japanese troops in the vast area covering Palau and other islands will also be speedily signed.

Allied Entry Into Malaya

No concrete instructions have yet arrived with regard to the entry of the Allied Forces into the Malay region. However, information available at present indicates that immediately after the signing of the formal armistice agrement in Tokyo, the landing of advance units will be commenced, a Domei dispatch from Shonan dated September 1 reported.

The districts which are expected to be first occupied by the Allied Forces are as follows:

1. The district including the office and railway station areas south of the Singapore river in Shonan city.
2. The Kalang airfield zone
3. The Changi zone.
4. The Seletar naval port zone.
5. The districts including the Johore strait and courseway bridge.

The police and other public services will be maintained as they are until formal instruction comes from the Allied side.

In preparation for the coming arrival of the Allied Forces, the Shonan Hokokai, an association of the Japanese residents in Shonan, issued an order, instructing the Japanese residents to evacuate from the above districts by the evening of September 1. The withdrawal of the Japanese to the Jurong district will be carried out quickly. The task of taking custody of the factories and other facilities in the districts referred to after the evacuation of the Japanese residents will be entrusted to the firms concerned For this purpose about 300 staff members of the Japanese firms will be selected for safeguarding these facilities.

Urges Strict Punishment

The Australian Government demands the most strict punishment for war criminals of Japan regardless of their positions and ranks, declared Australian Minister of External Affairs Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, according to a Domei report of September 1 from Lisbon, quoting a Sydney dispatch. The Australian War Crime Investigation Committee will investigate into reports concerning the ill-treatment of war prisoners, and Australian military authorities are fully cooperating with the British and American Governments on this question, Mr. Evatt further said.

Big Typoon Approaching

A typhoon now developing at a point 700 kilometers southeast of Taiwan, if it approaches Japan on or about September 4 or 5, will be the biggest and severest storm of the year, according to the Central Meteorological Observatory. But, following the typhoon, the weather will become settled and bright autumnal weather will commence.

PROCLAMATION

Accepting the terms set forth in the Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26th, 1945, at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, We have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on Our behalf the Instrument of Surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval Forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. We command all Our people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of the Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder.

This second day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Syowa.

Seal of the Emperor

Signed: HIROHITO

Countersigned: Naruhiko-o
Countersigns of other Cabinet Ministers

GENERAL ORDER IS ISSUED TO NIPPON ARMY AND NAVY

Commanded to Cease Hostilities Immediately and Lay Down Their Arms

The General Order issued by the Imperial General Headquarters to the Japanese Army and Navy forces, by direction of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese Armed Forces by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan follows:

General Order Number I. Military and Naval

I. The Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese Armed Forces by the Emperor, hereby orders all of its Commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese Armed Forces and Japanese-Controlled Forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to Commanders acting on behalf of the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter or as may be further directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Immediate contact will be made with the indicated Commanders, or their designated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

(a) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within China, (excluding Manchuria), Formosa and French Indo-China north of 16 degrees north latitude, shall surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

(b) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea north of 38 degrees north latitude, Karafuto, and the Kurile Islands shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in the Far East.

(c) (1) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China south of 16 degrees north latitude, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sundas (including Bali, Lombok, and Timor), Boeroe, Ceram, Ambon, Kai, Aroe, Tanimbar and islands in the Arafura Sea, Celebes, Halmahera and Dutch New Guinea shall surrender to the Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command.

(2) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Borneo, British New Guinea, the Bismarcks and the Solomons shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, Australian Military Forces.

(d) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Japanese Mandated Islands, Bonins, and other Pacific islands shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

(e) The Imperial General Headquarters, its Senior Commanders, and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, minor islands adjacent thereto, Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude, Ryukyus and the Philippines shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific.

(f) The above-indicated Commanders are the only representatives of the Allied Powers empowered to accept surrender, and all surrenders of Japanese Forces shall be made only to them or to their representatives.

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its Commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control, wherever they may be situated, and to deliver intact and in safe and good condition all weapons and equipment at such time and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied Commanders indicated above.

Pending further instructions, the Japanese Police Force in the main islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision. The Police Force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of law and order. The strength and arms of such Police Force will be prescribed.

II. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control as follows:

(a) Lists of all land, naval, air and anti-aircraft units showing locations and strengths in officers and men.

(b) Lists of all aircraft, military, naval and civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

(c) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled naval vessels, surface and submarine and military naval craft in or out of commission and under construction, giving their position, condition and movement.

(d) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled merchant ships of over 100 gross tons, in or out of commission and under construction, including merchant ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations which are now in Japanese hands, giving their positions, condition and movement.

(e) Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps, showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air, and the safety lanes in connection therewith.

(f) Locations and descriptions of all military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas.

(g) Locations of all camps and other places of detention of United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees.

III. Japanese armed forces and civil aviation authorities will insure that all Japanese military, naval and civil aircraft remain on the ground, on the water, or aboard ship, until further notification of the disposition to be made of them.

IV. Japanese or Japanese-controlled naval or merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Vessels at sea will immediately render harmless and throw overboard explosives of all types. Vessels not at sea will immediately remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.

V. Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities will insure that:

(a) All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) All aids to navigation be reestablished at once.

(c) All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of (a) above.

VI. Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities will hold intact and in good condition pending further instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following:

(a) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material (except as specifically prescribed in section VI. of this order).

(b) All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.

(c) All military installations and establishments including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations, and establishments.

(d) All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property used by or intended for use by any military or part-military organization in connection with its operations.

VII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of section VI above, indicating the numbers, types and locations of each.

VIII. The manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.

IX. With respect to United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities.

(a) The safety and well-being of all United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees will be scrupulously preserved, to include the administrative and supply services essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, and medical care until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer or designated representative of the prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(c) As directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, prisoners of war and civilian internees will be transported to places of safety where they can be accepted by Allied authorities.

(d) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete lists of all United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees, indicating their locations.

X. All Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-controlled areas by forces of the Allied Powers.

XI. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese officials shall be prepared, on instructions from Allied Occupation Commanders, to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese civilian population.

XII. This and all subsequent instructions issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or other Allied Military authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil officials and private persons. Any delay or failure to comply with the provisions of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will incur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied Military Authorities and the Japanese Government.

XIII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will immdiately advise the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the earliest date and time at which information called for in Parts II, VII, IX (d) can be submitted.

Flag Used by Perry Flown Atop Missouri At Surrender Signing

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, August 31.—The Stars and Stripes which will be hoisted to the masthead of the United States battleship, Missouri, at the time of the signing of the Japanese acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation will be the same flag which was used by Commodore Perry aboard his flagship, 92 years ago, according to a UP report from Tokyo Bay. The historic emblem, which had been carefully preserved at the United States Naval Academy, was transported by plane across the Pacific especially for the occasion.

U.S. PRESIDENT MAKES VICTORY RADIO SPEECH

Names Sept. 2 'VJ-Day'—States United Nations Will Move Toward Better World

President Truman in a radio speech on Sunday morning proclaimed Sunday, September 2, the official "VJ-day"—formal surrender of Japan, according to a Washington dispatch from Domei. In a broadcast immediately following the signing of the surrender terms on board the United States battleship Missouri, the President declared, "It is not yet the day for formal proclamation of the end of the war or cessation of hostilities. But it is a day which we Americans shall always remember as a day of retribution—as we remember that other day, day of infamy (Pearl Harbor)," the President asserted.

"From this day we move forward," he said. "We move forward into a new era of security at home. With other United Nations we move toward a better world of peace, international goodwill and cooperation. God's help has brought us to this day of victory. With this help we will attain peace and prosperity for ourselves and all the world in the years ahead."

Speaking to the nation and world immediately after the surrender ceremony in Tokyo Bay, the President declared. "The mighty threat to civilization which began at Pearl Harbor is now laid at rest. It was a long road to Tokyo—and a bloody one. We shall not forget Pearl Harbor. Japanese militarists will not forget the Missouri. The evil done by the Japanese warlords can never be repaired or forgotten. But their power to destroy and kill has been taken from them. Their arms and what is left of their navy are now impotent."

Listing the democratic sacrifices which brought victory, Truman proclaimed, "God grant that in our hour of pride we may not forget the hard tasks that are still before us that we may approach these with the same courage, zeal and patience with which we faced the trials and problems of the past four years."

Truman paid tribute to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt "our departed gallant leader, defender of Democracy, architect of world peace and cooperation."

Truman declared, "This is a victory of more than arms alone. This is a victory of liberty over tyranny. It was the spirit of liberty which gave us our armed strength and made our men invincible in battle. We know now that that spirit of liberty, freedom of individuals and personal dignity of man are the strongest and toughest and most enduring forces in all the world.

"So on VJ-day we take renewed faith and pride is our own way of life. We now know that under it we can meet hard problems of peace which have come upon us. Free people with free allies who can develop the atomic bomb can use all energy and determination to overcome all difficulties ahead."

FOREIGN MINISTERS' BODY TO HOLD MEET IN LONDON

James F. Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, stated on August 29 that the initial session of the Council of Foreign Ministers will open in London on September 10, according to a Washington dispatch by Domei.

Under the Potsdam agreement the first meeting of the Council—which includes the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia, China and France—will discuss the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania and Bulgaria and the matter of Europe's inland waterways.

Secretary Byrnes guessed that the Council's session would last about two weeks after its establishment. He noted, however, that the organization might take some time.

He said he would be accompanied to the meeting by Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn, who will stay in London to carry on the work after Byrnes returns to Washington in about two weeks.

Deciding Reich Reparations

To decide the shares of German reparations of the Allied nations other than Russia and Poland, a meeting will be held somewhere in western Europe in October, said Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's adviser on reparations, at a press conference on Thursday, according to a Washington dispatch.

Mr. Pauley said that 15 nations had been invited to make claims which will be heard at this meeting. These claims will be met out of 75 per cent of the removable industrial equipment in the industrial zones of Germany and from the external assets of the conquered nations.

FORMAL SURRENDER DOCUMENTS SIGNED ABOARD U.S.S. MISSOURI OFF YOKOHAMA

Surrender Instrument Orders Armed Forces, People To Cease Hostilities

The full text of the Instrument of Surrender signed on board the U.S.S. Missouri, off Yokohama, at 9 a.m. on September 2 by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and General Yoshijiro Umezu acting by command of and in behalf of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and accepted by the representatives of the Allied Nations, headed by General Douglas MacArthur, follows:

Surrender Instrument

1. We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain, July 26, 1945 at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

2. We hereby proclaim the Unconditional Surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters and of all Japanese Armed Forces and all Armed Forces under Japanese Control wherever situated.

3. We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

4. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

5. We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

6. We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the Provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated Representatives of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

7. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied Prisoners of War and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

8. The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed on board the U.S.S. Missouri at 9 a.m. on the second day of September, 1945.

MAMORU SHIGEMITSU
By Command in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government

YOSHIJIRO UMEZU
By Command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted on board the U.S.S. Missouri at 9 a.m. on the second day of September, 1945, for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interest of the other United Nations at War With Japan.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

CHESTER NIMITZ
United States Representative

HSU YUNG-CHANG
Republic of China Representative

BRUCE FRASER
United Kingdom Representative

Shigemitsu, Umezu Represent Japan at Rites Held At 9 A.M. Sunday

Peace was restored to a war-ravaged world at 9 a.m. yesterday when Japan formally and unconditionally surrendered to the Allied Powers aboard the giant American battleship Missouri which was anchored 6 miles off Yokohama.

The ceremony took place with 12 signatures. The actual signing required only a few minutes. Japanese representatives affixed their marks to the surrender articles ending the great Pacific conflict under witness of American and British commanders.

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signed first for Japan after doffing his top hat and inspecting the pen. He signed on behalf of the Japanese Emperor. He signed the American copy first then put his name to a duplicate copy for Japan, thus ending the war which had entered its eighth year in China and had raged for nearly three years and nine months for the United States and Great Britain. This finally and officially brought the struggle to an end with victory for the Allies.

Signing Is Described

A space on the deck about 120 feet square was set aside for the ceremony. The representatives of the Allied Nations arrived from about 8:15 a.m. At 8.45 a.m. General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied forces appeared on deck, followed by Admiral Chester Nimitz, the American representative.

In the center of the deck was placed an oblong table two by eight feet, covered with a dark green cloth with a white border. On each side of the table were placed a chair each. On the left side facing the table stood the representatives of the Allied Nations in the order of China, Britain, the Soviet Union, Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, and New Zealand. On the right side stood General Douglas MacArthur and the American representative and others.

At 8:50 a.m. a launch carrying the Japanese representatives reached the side of the warship, and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and General Umezu accompanied by nine assistants came on board.

At exactly 9 a.m. the ceremony of signing the instrument was commenced under the supervision of General MacArthur. Two copies of the surrender instrument, one foot by one and a half were placed in the center of the table. Facing the representatives of the Allied Nations, the Japanese representatives stood some five paces from the table.

At a signal from General MacArthur, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu first signed the two copies of the instrument, followed by General Umezu. Then the signing by the representatives of the Allied Nations started, General MacArthur signed first. Lieutenant-General Wainwright of the United States and Lieutenant General Percival of Britain stood behind him while he signed.

Then the documents were signed by the representatives of the Allied Nations.

Thus, at 9:15 a.m. the signing of the instrument was completed. One copy of the instrument was handed by General MacArthur to the Japanese side, and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and General Umezu left the warship.

Resuming Talks With Syria

Discussions between France and Syria and Lebanon regarding the final settlement of the French status in Levant which were suspended some time ago are expected to be resumed early next week, according to a Beirut dispatch dated August 31 reaching Lisbon. It is thought to be significant that within this week the French delegate to Levant, General Beynet, has twice visited the new Lebanese Foreign Minister Hamid Frangieh and it is believed that the resumption of talks was discussed.

KUZMA NIKOLAEVICH DEREVYANKO
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Representative

THOMAS BLAMEY
Australian Representative

COSGRAVE
Canadian Representative

JACQUES LE CLERC
French Representative

O. E. L. HELFRICH
Netherlands Representative

ISSIT
New Zealand Representative

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A Peace Without Vengeance

Speaking recently on the policy toward Japan, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh declared that China should deal with Japan according to the principles of justice and not with a feeling of vengeance. Since Japan has accepted the Potsdam Declaration, China, as one of the authors of the Declaration, is now in a position to carry out the disposal of Japan "according to the principles of justice." But will China actually carry out this disposal in accordance with the lofty views of her Foreign Minister?

There have been not a few cases in history where the principles of justice have been advocated in the treatment of the defeated. But it has been the practice, rather than the exception, for the defeated to be dealt with a feeling of revenge rather than according to the principles of justice. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, if practiced as planned by its advocate, would certainly have become the framework of a peace based on justice. But at Versailles, the Anglo-French feeling of vengeance prevailed over justice and the paramount attention of the Anglo-French leaders came to be focussed on how to wreak vengeance on defeated Germany. It was, of course, not unnatural that Britain and France should have been dominated by the psychology of revenge when the severity of the blows suffered particularly by the latter and the way it had been treated at the time of the Franco-Prussian war are considered. But because of this fact, the Versailles structure became a structure of vengeance against Germany, with its principal aim the suppression of German development. This was the fundamental reason why the Versailles structure was unable to become an organization for permanent peace.

Permanent peace cannot be established merely by suppression. Germany had to overcome the suppressive force of the Versailles structure in order to exist and to develop. It was because of this fact that the Nazis, who advocated the destruction of the Versailles structure, increased their power in Germany and finally gained control of the country. It is not without reason that it is said that those who assisted most greatly the rise of the Nazis were Britain and France. Because these two nations made a mistake in the handling of defeated Germany, a deep feeling of vengeance was implanted in the minds of the German people and nothing could be done to prevent the formation and rise of the Nazi Party which represented the mass growth of this feeling. Eventually, this growth resulted in the Second World War.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that the mistake of the Allies in 1919 lay in their failure to occupy Germany and to control it, but actually, the mistake of the Allies did not lie there. The mistake lay in the fact that the Allies forced upon defeated Germany terms so severe that German existence became next to impossible. This should be clear even from considering the fact that the policy of controlling Germany, which is now being carried out along the lines of President Roosevelt's attitude, is already being termed a failure.

Cases in which man has attempted to establish permanent peace and failed are innumerable. It may be said that the history of the rise and fall of the various nations in Europe is a record of these failures. The record has been a repetition of the same pattern: the victors have tried to gain as much booty as possible, ignoring the rights of the defeated to existence; and the vanquished have been caused thereby to nurse deep in their hearts a desire for revenge, to bide their time carefully and to strike when the occasion was ripe. This pattern was followed by Rome and Carthage in ancient times and by Germany and France in modern times. Permanent peace has thus never yet resulted.

In this connection, the way in which the Russo-Japanese War was disposed of merits notice. In this war the Japanese victory was quite decisive. But the demands made by Japan at the peace conference were so moderate that the Russians were astounded. It is, of course, true that the moderation of the Japanese demands was in part brought about by a recognition of the fact that Japanese strength had been consumed and that the adversary still remained strong. But that was not all. Japan's leaders at that time desired the development of friendly relations with postwar Russia and did not deem it wise to make any proposals which might foster a lasting Russian hatred. Unable to understand this policy, a section of the public in Japan denounced its leaders, and the latter suffered not only verbal but even physical attacks. As a result of their wise policy, however, Russia held no hatred toward Japan and Japan had no need to fear Russian revenge. So friendly were the feelings that a treaty of commerce and amity was signed between the two parties soon after the close of the war.

The world upheaval whose fundamental cause was the Allied failure in the handling of the defeated after the last World War, has again ended in the victory of the Allies; and the world is again ready to move forward on the road of peace. But whether or not this peace will be a permanent one will depend upon the manner in which the Allies deal with their defeated enemies. If they should recognize the right to existence on the part of the defeated and not close the latter's road to legitimate development—that is, if they should deal with the defeated according to the principles of justice as advocated by Chinese Foreign Minister Wang—the feeling of vengeance will not arise in the breasts of the defeated. Rather it would give rise to a friendly feeling toward the Allies and to a sincere desire to enter the world peace structure established by the Allies.

If, however, the victors should be carried away by their advantage of power and force harsh terms upon the defeated, the peace so established would constantly be threatened by a feeling of vengeance on the part of the defeated peoples. The terms of the Potsdam Declaration, which are to be applied to Japan, constitute in a large measure only a general outline. How these terms are specifically applied will determine whether they will become the foundations of permanent peace in East Asia or the root of still greater upheavals. It is to be hoped that, for the sake not only of Japan's right to existence and development but for the permanent peace of the world, China and the other Allies will not allow momentary feelings and excitement to cloud their long-range vision but will see fit to apply the Potsdam Declaration in accordance with the principles of justice.

2 KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Hit by Relief Supplies Dropped by Allied Planes to Internees

Some death and injuries have been caused at various internment camps in Japan when relief supplies were dropped by Allied airplanes. Within the metropolis two persons were instantly killed and six others received serious and light injuries when supplies destined for internees at the Seibo Hospital at Shimo-ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, were dropped, besides half demolishing 13 houses.

These supplies are dropped as far as possible from the vicinity of dwelling houses in order to prevent danger but through faulty opening of the parachutes to which the supplies are suspended or the snapping of the cords attached to the parachutes, there have been many instances of the supplies just dropping to the ground. Those living near internment camps are warned to be careful.

Furthermore, persons killed through such accidents will be treated as war victims, as a result of arrangements made with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police.

Fujiyama Succeeds Sengoku

Aiichiro Fujiyama, vice-president of the War Calamity Reconstruction Headquarters, has been promoted to its president, succeeding Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, who joined the Higashi-kuni Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

TRUMAN GIVES CONGRESS REPORT ON LEND-LEASE

U.S. Contribution As of June, 1945, to Allied Victory Totals $280 Billion

President Truman on Thursday submitted to the United States Congress the 20th report on the United States Lend-Lease operations during the war saying "the great task of the Lend-Lease has now ended," according to a Domei report from Washington.

He added that "the United States is assisting in the relief and reconstruction of the wartorn areas of our allies and in the establishment of world trade on a high level to insure full and useful employment and production at home and abroad."

The report said in part:

"The total financial cost to the United States of its contribution to the Allied victory over Germany and Japan amounted to more than $280,000,000,000 as of June 30, 1945. Approximately 15 per cent of this amount represented cost of munitions, industrial and agricultural supplies, shipping and other services furnished to the Allies under the Lend-Lease. The remainder or 85 per cent of our total costs was spent on our own direct war effort.

"In the period from approval of the Lend-Lease Act on March 11, 1941 through June 30, 1945 Lend-Lease aid totaled $42,021,000,000. In addition we had consigned munitions and other war supplies worth $789,000,000 to the commanders-in-chief for subsequent transfer under the Lend-Lease, largely to the French forces during the campaign in North Africa and to the Chinese army.

"Foodstuffs which we had Lend-Leased to the end of June this year amounted to $5,000,000,095. The combined total accounted for about 14 per cent of the total value of the Lend-Lease aid. In 1944 we sent to our Allies under the Lend-Lease, about 6 per cent of our total food supplies.

"With the defeat of Germany, emphasis on the Lend-Lease shipments was altered in accordance with aid required by the Allied forces against Japan. Lend-Lease goods shipped across the Pacific in June to aid British, Russian, Chinese and other Allied forces accounted for about 50 per cent of total shipments in that month. Another 31 per cent went to the United Kingdom to support that country's vital effort in the war against Japan.

"From the beginning of the Lend-Lease through the end of June 1945, 42 per cent of all the Lend-Lease goods exported went to the United Kingdom. The Soviet Union ranked second with 28 per cent. Most of the arms and materials sent to those two countries in the past were used in offensives against Germany from the west and east. To aid in the offensives against the Wehrmacht from the south, 13 per cent of the Lend-Lease shipments went to Africa and the Mediterranean area, 12 per cent of the total shipments went to the Pacific and the Asiatic area.

"The United States has benefited greatly from the reverse Lend-Lease aid. The system of Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease has been one of the most powerful and effective weapons devised by the Allies in this war.

"By April 1, 1945, the United States had received from our Allies a total of about $5,600,000,000 of reverse Lend-Lease aid. Each of our major fighting partners has contributed as much as it could effectively make available though contributions of each differed with circumstances of war. The share of the reverse Lend-Lease has been furnished by Britain.

"In France, Belgium and the Netherlands, a vast variety of aid has been supplied since D-Day to American armies under the reverse Lend-Lease.

"The same successful system of combined war supply has been at work in the Far East. The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India and China have supplied the American forces in this theater with reverse Lend-Lease aid to the utmost of their abilities.

"From the beginning of the Lend-Lease program through June this year, Lend-Lease shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to $13,400,000,099 of which $1,504,000,000 was shipped during the first six months of this year.

"The United Kingdom has furnished to the United States to the end of March 1945 reverse Lend-Lease valued at $3,796,883,000.

"Since the beginning of the Lend-Lease program for the Soviet Union in the fall of 1941 through June this year, the United States had shipped Lend-Lease goods valued at $9,129,000,000 which amounted to 28 per cent of the total sent to our Allies. In the second quarter of this year the Lend-Lease exports to the Soviet Union exceeded those shipped to the United Kingdom.

"The total value of the reverse Lend-Lease aid provided by the Soviet Union to the United States to April 1, 1945 is placed at $2,139,000,000. Inasmuch as the American troops have not been stationed in the Soviet Union there has been little occasion for the extension of the Lend-Lease aid to our armed forces by this ally.

"Lend-Lease shipments to China through June this year were valued at $397,000,000 including military supplies consigned to the United States commanding general for subsequent transfer under the Lend-Lease.

"China needed in her war effort all the supplies she could produce in addition to what has been provided under the Lend-Lease. She has not, therefore, been in a position to furnish reverse Lend-Lease to our forces in any considerable quantity."

WAR PRISONERS RELEASED

20 Allied Nationals Leave Peking-Tientsin Area by Plane

About 20 Allied war prisoners, who had been released in the Peking-Tientsin district, left there aboard an American C-47 transport plane on the afternoon of August 29. The majority of them are Britishers who had been detained in the Shanghai district, a Domei dispatch from Peking dated September 1 reported.

Three U.S. airmen, who carried out the raid on Tokyo in April, 1943, under the command of Lieutenant General James Doolittle, had already left the Peking district several days ago. An American officer, who is laid up with sickness, was unable to leave together with the others and he is now receiving warm treatment at the hands of the Japanese side.

ALL MOBILIZED STUDENTS TO RESUME SCHOOL WORK

Total of 2,274,729 Boys and Girls End Labor Service; Many Sacrifice Lives

It has been brought to light that more than 7,000 students were killed in Hiroshima at the time the atomic bomb was dropped. These students who were engaged in the compulsory dispersion of buildings in that city, were among the many students who lost their lives while executing their duties at factories and other places of work during the war.

The mobilized students totaling 2,274,729 in number throughout Japan who threw their all into the work of pushing the machinery of our munitions industry during the war and who listened at the place of their work to the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, have now closed the chapter of industry in factories and have returned to their respective schools to quietly resume their studies.

The foregoing number which excludes that of the pupils of upper grades of the national schools in the country included 737,638 boy students and 537,093 girl students. Of the two totals, the number of students of universities, colleges and higher schools was 125,259 consisting of 98,929 boys and 26,330 girls, that of middle school students 1,149,470 consisting of 638,707 boys and 510,763 girls. The total of middle schools was 4,538 consisting of 2,434 for boys and 2,114 for girls, while that of universities, colleges and higher schools was 429 consisting only those for boys, making a grand total of 4,977.

As for the number of places where the students worked, munitions factories came first with the number of 7,848. Next came the works for the production of foodstuffs with 4,216, followed by those for the construction of defenses and for engineering work with 1,159 and by 61 for other kinds of work.

The origin of the mobilization of students for labor service may be traceable to the Government decree issued on June 9, 1937, urging schools to start a movement for group labor service by students during their summer vacation in accordance with existing local conditions. In the spring of the following year, students under the principle of the same movement began to work in the charcoal production industry, the development of resources for producing feeding stuffs for poultry and increased production of foodstuffs. In order to further systematize the students' labor service, student groups for labor service were brought into existence on August 8, 1941.

In October of 1943, the Government decided on the enforcement of "the emergency wartime measure concerning education" under which students should while in school engage in labor service for one-third of the year. When the war situation became intensified more than ever, the Government on February 25, 1944, decreed that students should be mobilized for full time while in school.

RESERVISTS' ASSOCIATION IS FORMALLY DISSOLVED

Final Meeting Held on August 31 Following Issuance of Dissolution Declaration

The Imperial Reservists' Association was dissolved on Saturday. The declaration dissolving the Association reads: "In compliance with the Imperial Wishes expounded in the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, the Imperial Reservists' Association is to be dissolved on August 31."

A ceremony marking the disbanding of the Reservists' Association, which has been in existence for more than 30 years, was held at 1 p.m. Friday at the Gunjin Kaikan, attended by General Ikutaro Inoue, President of the Association, Lieutenant General Mitsune Ushijima, Vice-President of the same Association and the staff members. On the occasion, General Inoue gave instructions exhorting the members of the Association throughout Japan to exercise utmost efforts for the construction of a new Japan and protection of the Land.

General Inoue's instructions follow:

"In accordance with the decision of His Majesty the Emperor, the war has came to a close with the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript, and Japan has been forced to accept the demands of the enemy. Is there even one among His subjects who has not shed tears over the grim fact. Things having turned out as they have, the Reservists' Association which has been in existence for many years can not continue its existence and the Association must, therefore, be dissolved. During the last 30 or more years, the members of the Association have trained themselves with a burning spirit of loyalty and maintained their position as the reserve military strength, and particularly during the current war it had much to do in bolstering the fighting spirit of the people. On this occasion, I should like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the members of the Association for their services in their respective districts.

"There is no doubt that the ordeals lying ahead of us will be severe and great," continued General Inoue further stating. "However, we as worthy subjects of His Imperial Majesty, must bear what is unbearable in compliance with the Imperial Wishes and, by refraining from thoughtless conduct, safeguard the fundamental character of Japan which has a history of some 3,000 years and thus place the Imperial Mind at ease. Even after the dissolution of the Association, I expect that the members will contribute toward the fostering of a true Japanese spirit either in their respective native places or at their places of work wherever they may be and forge straight ahead for the reconstruction of the Empire, contributing toward the enhancement of world civilization.

"Before closing, I should like to add that some people may resort to disagreeable acts, taking advantage of the high esteem so far enjoyed by the Association, but I ask that all the members follow the path indicated by the Imperial Rescript and be very careful in their speech and behavior. Utmost care must be taken not to stain the good name enjoyed by the Association for the last 30 years or more. Before parting, I should like to thank you again for everything you have done and pray for your health and happiness."

NAKAJIMA TO HOLD MEET

Commerce and Industry Minister to Discuss Postwar Industries

In order to listen to their opinions on the urgent and important question of changing from wartime goods production to public consumption goods production, Commerce and Industry Minister, Chikuhei Nakajima will hold a conference with Kenjiro Matsumoto, President of the Coal Control Association, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies, and Takuo Godo, President of the Central Association of Commercial and Industrial Associations, at 3 p.m., September 3.

Various fundamental economic and industrial problems of the Empire, particularly the transfer from wartime production to peacetime production, compensation for disbanded enterprises, reemployment of workers and other questions are scheduled to be discussed.

THE SKETCH BOOK

Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from one of the classics of Japanese literature "Makura no Soshi" (Pillow Notes or Sketches) written by Sei Shonagon during the years 991—1000 A.D. and translated by Nobuko Kobayashi. In it one gets a glimpse of the Court life and customs of the colorful Heian period. The Heian true worship of beauty—beauty in every manifestation of nature and art and their love of traditions all make one realize how much Japan owes to this seemingly dead culture which still lives today in the hearts of the people.

III

He was as merry as a boy, but of course it was very awkward in view of the difference in our ages and positions. Looking at the book, which was in ordinary writing, he said:

"I wonder whose? Well you have only to show it to this lady. She would recognize the writing of any of the well-known people in the world!"

And all the time in this way his effort was to get me to say something.

Even with only one person I was in the utmost confusion, and now, after another announcement, someone else came up. He also wore a fine over-dress, and his jokes were gayer than the Lord Dainagon's. So the ladies were immensely fluttered, and chattering like this:

"Oh, yes, yes! And I saw that So-and-so did such a thing. And the others too—and so forth, as they talked about the officers.

The officers! I wondered. I thought of them as superior beings or angels descending to earth! But yet, as the days went by and I became accustomed to all this, I saw it was nothing to wonder at. I suppose everyone took it as I did at first and got used to it exactly in the same way.

The Empress said to me:

"Tell me the truth—do you really like me?"

I answered in a hurry:

"How could I do otherwise"—And, just as I began, immediately from the place for arranging our food someone sneezed uproariously. The Empress said at once:

"Now that shows you are certainly not telling the truth. Well—you must do as you please!" And she went into the inner room.

Now why should she say that? For I think my liking for her is stronger than usual. I think it was that unfortunate sneezing nose which was talking falsely! Whoever sneezed it was horrid, I hate to sneeze myself, and always choke it down when I can, and to think anyone should have done it at such a crucial moment! Hateful! Still, as a newcomer I could say nothing to the Empress, and when the dawn came I went off to my room. Presently a letter was brought to me written on fine light green paper and very elegant. I opened it at once.

"How could I have known the
false from the true,
Had not the Voice of Corroboration
Rung from the heavens?"

This was sent from the Empress through one of her ladies. I was confused between admiration of the poem and regret about the whole affair. I wished I could track down the sneezer!

(She wrote in answer, giving it to the waiting lady.)

"If I were shallow-hearted so it
might be.
Sad to be condemned only by a
sneeze to misfortune!"

"I entreat you to correct this and to convey it to the Presence. It would be terrible to incur the curse of the God of Shiki.

(The malediction of this god is used by exorcists in the healing services.)

So I sent this answer and ever afterwards fretted over the business. And why it must just happen at that moment I really cannot imagine.

(A sneeze is unlucky in more countries than Japan.)

A Famous Scene

One day in the midst of a great snow-storm the blinds were lowered as usual and we were assembled in the Presence talking round a good fire. The Empress said suddenly:

"Shonagon, I wonder how the snow looks on Koraho?"

I opened the blind and rolled it up high. The Empress laughed with pleasure. Later everybody heard of this, and they used to repeat it and make poems about it, though they had not made much of it at first. However, everyone said:

"The lady who serves this Empress should certainly have her wits about her!"

(The Empress's allusion was to a Chinese mountain immortalized in a poem by the famous poet Li Po, known in Japan as Hakurakuten. A part is as follows:

"Leaving my pillow I hear the
bell of Iaidera,
Raising the bamboo blind I see
snow on Koraho."

The literary elegance with which the Empress made her allusion to Li Po, and thus expressed her wish to have the blind raised, and Shonagon's equally intelligent response have made this incident the most famous of her life. All over Japan one sees her raising that immortal bamboo blind in pictures, lacquers, damascenes, and what not.

(End)

EX-SERVICEMEN URGED TO FOLLOW FORMER JOBS

Welfare Ministry Notifies All Prefectural Governors to Give Them Employment

As the demobilization of soldiers, sailors and others in military services has already commenced with the termination of fighting, the Welfare Ministry has decided upon urgent measures respecting the reemployment of returned military men, and has accordingly notified them to all prefectural governors on August 31.

Under the measures, wounded and returned soldiers and sailors as well as others who have been demobilized and who held employment before will be told to return to their former positions. Those who had engaged in farming, forestry, fishing or other such occupations before their mobilization will be assisted by the Government to reopen such enterprises. Students who were mobilized and who have returned to their homes will reenter their former schools.

Wounded or returned soldiers and sailors who are unable to return to their former employment will be, as a rule, preferentially employed by Government and public offices, and private manufacturing plants, if they so desire.

Women, young men or old persons who desire to leave their employment and return home will be employment to wounded or returned soldiers and sailors or others demobilized from military service.

TO RESTORE UNIVERSITIES

A report from Chungking states that in meeting the new situation, preparations are now being made to restore the Chinghwa and Peking universities which were located in Peking, and the Nanhai University in Tientsin. Following the outbreak of the China Affair, these three universities were transferred to Chungking. It is expected that they will be reopened within the current year, a Domei dispatch from Peking reported on September 1.

It is further reported that Yenching University is also scheduled to be reopened on the Double Tenth Festival which falls on October 10 at the request of the former American principal of the university.

Interpreters and Guides Wanted

1. A large number of interpreters and guides is necessary for the convenience of the Allied Forces, which have arrived in Japan.

2. The interpreters and guides must be men of over 18 years old, speaking English, no matter whether they speak it well or not. No other qualifications are necessary. No examination is held.

3. A due amount of allowance is given, considering their positions, occupations and other points. Dormitory facilities are provided on the spot they serve, but they are free to go there from their own home.

4. They are adopted as extra-secretaries of the Foreign Office in principle.

5. The places where these interpreters and guides are wanted are Atsugi, Yokosuka and Yokohama.

6. Those who want to be these interpreters and guides are requested to come as quickly as possible to the First Section of the Research Bureau (Chosakyoku-Daiikka) of the Foreign Office care the fourth floor of the Education Ministry.

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LADY typist with many years' experience seeks position in Tokyo. Can speak English.
Apply Box 223, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GENTLEMEN'S brand new shoes (11 mon) wanted in exchange for Japanese made radio in perfect condition.
Apply Box 210, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white leather shoes (almost new, size 10½ mon), to exchange for foodstuffs.
Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

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Apply Box 224, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 220, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S brown shoes (used, but perfectly repaired), 10½ mon, and also gentlemen's leather belt (brand new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 213, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S silk pola summer suit shirts—3 white slightly worn, 2 black brand new); ladies' black leather handbag; oil cooking stove; spare G.E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes (operatic aria collection, published in Germany); English books, (novels and detective stories), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' silk dresses (medium size), woolen jacket, fur and several pairs of shoes (size: 9½ mon—38). Also cloth for gentlemen's summer suit (silk Polar), and white linen waistcoat (medium size), for immediate sale or in exchange with any foodstuff.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 218, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA electric refrigerator, medium size, in perfect condition. Only slightly used, for sale immediately. Buyer should arrange transportation from Tokyo suburb.
Apply Box 211, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 5 ft. 9 in.) with mattress, mosquito net, brass frame. Spring is in excellent condition. Bookcase 3 ft. × 2 ft. 8 in., chest 2 ft. × 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand with mirror, (2 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft.), 6 ft. × 3 ft.
Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New) for Eastman Moving Picture Projector.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in perfect condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable commodities. May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku.
Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY carriage and electric percolator wanted in Karuizawa. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 217, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG'S shorthand instruction text books, elementary and advanced. Also electric iron, small or medium size desired, if possible with fittings.
Apply Box 209, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric ranges, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:00-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible]-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

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